

are white. The eyebrow and face are minutely spotted with white; the upper parts, except the crown, have transverse bands of white extending across the breadth of the black in each feather, the feathers of the hind neck having one band, the dorsals mostly two narrower ones, the scapulars three, and the wing-coverts more scattered ones. The feathers of the hind neck have their margins and a lower hidden band white. The flanks, the tibials, and the under tail-coverts are brown, with a double band of white. The tail is black, each feather with two narrow cross bars of white. The ten primaries of the wing are light hair-brown, the first white on the outer web; the seven secondaries white on their apical two thirds, light brown on basal third, the first of the series having the white mottled with brown.

Bill deep brown, greenish yellow on lower mandible at base and on rictus. Legs and feet light flesh-brown, dark on joints and on claws. Iris brown. Length 5 inches. Wing 3, 0.4 longer than tertiaries, 0.25 short of tail; first quill 0.45 shorter than the second and longest. Bill in front 0.48, from gape 0.55. Tibia bare only just above joint; tarse 0.78; middle toe and claw 1.08. Tail about 1.2, composed of apparently six stiffish feathers, entirely covered by upper and lower coverts, and hard to distinguish.

XLVI.—*On a Collection of Fishes from Chefoo, North China.*

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

THE collection of Chinese fishes sent by Mr. Swinhoe to the British Museum, and described in this volume (pp. 239–250), has been supplemented by a second, smaller one, made by the same gentleman at Chefoo. It contains several new forms, beside some others which are worthy of notice.

1. *Sebastes nigromaculatus*, sp. n.

D. 12 | $\frac{1}{12}$. A. $\frac{3}{8}$. L. lat. 75.

The height of the body is a little less than the length of the head, and one third of the total (without caudal). Scales rather irregular. Upper surface of the head scaly, flat, with very low plain ridges, without prominent spines. Superciliary edge not elevated; the width of the interorbital space is one fifth of the length of the head. *Lower margin of the præ-orbital and edge of the præoperculum with acute spines*, thus distinguishing this species from *S. inermis*. The maxillary reaches nearly to the vertical from the hind margin of the

orbit. The fifth, sixth, and seventh (or the fourth, fifth, and sixth) dorsal spines are the longest, longer than those of the anal, and not half as long as the head. A deep notch between the dorsal fins. Brownish or greenish brown, with numerous irregular brownish black spots about as large as the pupil; an oblique brown streak from the lower part of the eye towards the angle of the operculum; fins black.

Two specimens from Chefoo, the larger of which is $7\frac{1}{3}$ inches long.

2. *Sciæna (Corvina) albiflora*.

Corvina? albiflora, Richards. Ichth. Chin. p. 226.

Pagrus macrocephalus, Basil. Nouv. Mém. Nat. Mosc. x. 1855, p. 222, pl. iii. fig. 1.

D. 10 | $\frac{1}{30}$. A. $\frac{2}{8}$. L. lat. ca 80.

The height of the body is equal to the length of the head, and contained thrice and two thirds in the total (without caudal). Snout not obtuse or truncated, but shorter than the orbit. There are nine scales in a transverse series between the first dorsal and the lateral line. Dorsal spines feeble, the third the longest, as long as the postorbital part of the head. The second anal spine strong, striated, three fourths the length of the longest anal ray. Caudal fin rhomboid. Ventrals reaching as far back as the pectorals. Silvery; dorsal parts with many oblique blackish streaks following the series of scales, and composed of more or less confluent spots. The uppermost dorsal series of scales white, this series being accompanied below by a blackish stripe and above by a series of black spots, each dorsal ray having a spot of this colour at the base; the upper part of the dorsal interradiation membrane blackish, separated from the basal series of spots by a whitish band. The other fins whitish.

Two specimens from Chefoo, the larger of which is 10 inches long.

3. *Scomber diego*, Ayres.

4. *Cybiium gracile*, sp. n.

D. 20 | 16 | ix. A. 18 | viii.

Distinguished by its very slender form. The height of the body is one sixth of the total length (the caudal fin not included), the length of the head one fifth; the depth of the head equals its length without snout. Teeth compressed, but rather slender and lanceolate, much narrower and wider apart than in *Cybiium Commersonii*. Lateral line but slightly undulated below the second dorsal fin, without a decided downward curve,

and with a series of pierced scales. The upper half of the fish is uniform blackish; the lower half whitish, with some indistinct small blackish spots arranged in a longitudinal series.

One specimen, 24 inches long, from Chefoo.

5. *Centronotus nebulosus*, Schleg.

6. *Stichæus hexagrammus*, Schleg.

7. *Pseudorhombus Swinhonis*, sp. n.

Allied to *P. brasiliensis* and *P. adspersus*.

D. 69. A. 51. L. lat. ca 110.

The height of the body is contained twice and three fifths in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head thrice and three fourths. Scales ciliated. Snout with the jaws nearly even in front, considerably longer than the eye, the diameter of which is two elevenths of the length of the head; cleft of the mouth wide, the length of the maxillary being contained twice and a third in that of the head; the maxillary extends beyond the vertical from the posterior margin of the eye, and has its extremity covered with minute scales. Upper jaw with three pairs of strong canine teeth anteriorly; lower jaw with eight or ten strong distant teeth on each side. Interorbital space rather flat, scaly posteriorly, not so wide as the vertical diameter of the orbit. The lower eye is scarcely in advance of the upper. Fin-rays scaly. The dorsal fin commences above the front margin of the orbit, and terminates at a distance from the caudal which is equal to three fourths of the depth of the free portion of the tail; its longest rays are in the posterior third of the fin, nearly as long as the pectoral, and contained twice and a third in the length of the head. Caudal fin subtruncated or rounded. Gill-rakers rather widely set, lanceolate, not quite so long as the eye. Brownish grey; head, body, and pectoral fins sprinkled over with brown dots.

Two specimens from Chefoo, the larger of which is 16 inches long.

8. *Cynoglossus semilævis*, sp. n.

D. 123. A. 95. L. lat. 145.

Three lateral lines on the left side; on the level of the end of the abdominal cavity the upper line is separated from the middle by twenty-one rows of scales, and the lower from the middle by twenty-three. Nine series of scales between the dorsal fin and upper lateral line, and eleven between the anal

fin and the lower lateral line. One lateral line on the right side. Scales between the lateral lines perfectly smooth; those between the outer lateral lines and vertical fins, and those on the head, strongly ctenoid; scales of the blind side smooth. Two nostrils—one between the eyes, the other opposite to the lower margin of the lower eye. Eyes extremely small, the upper not in advance of the lower; interorbital space much wider than the orbit. The length of the snout is two fifths of that of the head. Angle of the mouth conspicuously nearer to the end of the snout than to the hind margin of the gill-cover, below the eye. Tail not much elongate. The height of the body is two sevenths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one fifth. Left side uniform brown; vertical fins with a white edge. Three distant round blackish spots on the lateral line of the left side may be accidental in this specimen.

One specimen from Chefoo, 18 inches long.

9. *Hemirhamphus Sajori*, Schleg.

10. *Barbus labeo*, Pall.,

= *Gobiobarbus labeo*, Pall., = *Hemibarbus maculatus*, Blkr., and probably = *Hemibarbus dissimilis*, Blkr. (juv.). This species is very closely allied to *Barbus Schlegelii*, Gthr.

11. *Syngnathus acusimilis*, sp. n.

D. 43-45. Osseous rings 20 + 41-43.

The length of the snout equals the distance between the anterior margin of the eye and the middle of the pectoral fin. A low ridge along the median line of the upperside of the snout. Crown, temple, and operculum without ridge. Lateral line and upper caudal edge not continuous. Tail one half longer than the body. Dorsal fin on thirteen rings, two of which belong to the trunk. Caudal fin well developed.

Four specimens, males and females, the longest of which is 8½ inches long; from Chefoo.

XLVII.—On the Longicorn Coleoptera of Japan.

By H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

[Concluded from p. 318.]

Family Lamiidæ.

MICROLERA, nov. gen.

Corpus parvum, gen. *Ptinum simulans*; subcylindricum, convexum,